

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

Fearful Havoc Wrought in Louisiana By the Mississippi Flood—Plantations Ruined and Thousands of Homes Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Ruin and desolation meet the eye on every side in the Pontchartraine Parish. The destruction is complete. Not a plantation is left above water, not a levee unbroken, while hundreds of families are homeless. Thousands of stock have been drowned and from meager reports received from the interior it is quite probable human life has been sacrificed to the flood.

The steamer Dacotah reached the real point of distress yesterday after a stormy passage up the river and after many delays in furnishing assistance to the weak and the breaking levees west of Baton Rouge. Her arrival was a Godsend to the people whose lives were in jeopardy, for she has already saved an incalculable amount of property and a goodly number of lives.

All that remains now are strips of land here and there showing above the flood. The water back of the levees is so deep that hundreds of lives are in jeopardy.

The small stretches of levee still standing are crowded with men, women and children side by side with horses, mules and cows.

At Colonel Claiborne's place, several miles above Bayou Sara, the water is waist deep. At the base of the levee in an old raised ginhouse 500 negroes were found huddled together, while hundreds of head of stock were standing in water up to their breasts. The condition of the unfortunate blacks was pitiable.

Tuesday night while the Dacotah was tied up at Allendale, where several thousand feet of lumber and 5,000 sacks were put off, the levee in front of John A. Lobdell's place broke and in ten minutes was sixty feet wide and ten feet deep. The planters were unable to do anything owing to the terrible storm and rain prevailing at the time, and looked helplessly upon the water as it poured through the breaks and inundated their magnificent plantations. This break will ruin the crops of fifty of the finest plantations on the river.

Standing on the deck of the relief steamer Dacotah as she passed down within fifty yards of the flooded district the full extent of the disaster could be seen. Grouped together on little knolls between broken levees, through which the water rushed with ungovernable fury, were scores of people, both white and black, some with babes in their arms, while others had dogs secured by a cord. Many of them had nothing else in the world except the clothes they wore on their backs. Whenever the Dacotah discovered a scene like that the stage was swung out and the stricken ones taken aboard.

Equally as sad a scene was the poor dumb cattle standing in the water actually starving. Many of them had not tasted food in days. Their gaunt forms contrasted strangely with their surroundings.

United States Engineer Douglass telegraphs that Point Pleasant levee, Tensas Parish, gave way yesterday morning. Point Pleasant is twenty-three miles below Vicksburg and the levee there is one of the most important on the Tensas front. The water from it will no doubt overflow the greater part of the parish. Captain John A. Grant, superintendent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, speaking of the Morganza levee, says: "This is one of the worst calamities that could have befallen the residents of this State, and yet it could have been avoided if the people had only made an effort. They are to blame for it. Now they are creating a big hubbub about sending relief up there and all that sort of thing, while before the disaster occurred they seemed utterly unaware of the impending danger. If need be, they should have raised \$500,000 to hold that levee, and it could have been done, too, and been well invested, as there is \$200,000,000 worth of property that will now be irretrievably damaged, which a little display of energy would certainly have averted. I have been on Morganza levee but once in my life, and that was some time ago, but from reliable information which I received, the break occurred some 250 feet from the new levee. Colonel T. G. Sparks, who was on the levee at the time, states that by the next morning the breach was 400 feet wide. He immediately boarded the Wheelock and set to work picking up his men and the panic-stricken people."

ANOTHER SILVER BILL.

Senator Teller's Substitute For the Jones Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Teller yesterday introduced the following bill as a substitute for the Jones Silver bill now on the Senate calendar:

Section 1. That any person may deposit at any mint or assay office of the United States either gold or silver bullion or both in quantities of not less than five ounces of gold or eight ounces of silver, and demand and receive coin or coin certificates therefor at the rate of \$1 in coin or certificates for 25.9 grains, Troy weight, of standard gold and at the rate of \$1 in certificates for 412.4 grains of standard silver. That the coin certificates provided for in this act shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description and shall be a lawful tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a sufficient number of coin certificates of the various denominations hereby authorized to be prepared and distributed among the United States depositories to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act, and the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated to enable him to prepare and distribute said certificates.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage, the \$50,000 appropriation, however, to be immediately available.

Fatal Explosion. CATASAUQUA, Pa., April 25.—At six o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the large new building of the Union Silk Manufacturing Company, of New York City, with offices at 33 and 35 Green street.

In spite of the intense heat the firemen worked like beavers in the hope of saving the storehouses and engine houses, and here is where an awful catastrophe took place. While the firemen and workmen were working hard to control the fire, an explosion of vitriol and other acids took place, killing four persons and seriously wounding others.

THE SILVER BILL.

Text of the Bill Agreed Upon in the Senate Caucus—Senator Teller's View.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Republicans of the House and Senate have agreed upon the basis for the preparation of a silver bill. The agreement is in harmony with the measure adopted by the Senate caucus committee, with one important amendment. The following is the full text of the bill as agreed upon:

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of \$500,000 ounces of pure silver in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion treasury notes of the United States, to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in such denominations, not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as he may prescribe. And a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand in lawful money of the United States at the treasury of the United States or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion then held in the treasury purchased by such notes; provided, that upon the demand of the holder of any treasury note herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, exchange for such notes an amount of silver bullion which shall be equal in value to the market price thereof on the day of exchange to the amount of such notes.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin such portion of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as may be necessary to provide for redemption of treasury notes herein provided for and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of character or deduction, if any, to be made therefrom.

Sec. 5. That so much of the act of February 28, 1875, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of the standard silver dollar of not less than \$2,000,000 or more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

Senator Teller, of the Senate subcommittee, did not agree with his associates in the conclusions they reached, but they were adopted by the full committee of thirteen, with his single dissenting vote.

Speaking of the matter later, Senator Teller said he had announced his purpose not to support a bill that gave to the Secretary of the Treasury the option of redeeming the certificates in bullion, and he would not do so. He would, for himself, he said, make an effort to secure free silver coinage; failing in that, he would accept the next best thing he could get. When the measure came up in the Senate for action, he said, he would move to make the certificates legal tender.

PAYING AN OLD DEBT.

The Good Uncle Sam Pays a Debt Owed For Sixty Years.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 24.—Sixteen hundred Pottawatomie Indians will visit Topeka, all dressed in their best. The first installment arrived yesterday and each received from Colonel R. L. Gardner, special agent for the Indian Bureau, \$106.93 due them by the United States Government for lands purchased sixty years ago.

Payment had been deferred on these lands until the amount now aggregates \$200,000, of which \$150,000 is interest. All of the Indians will be paid at this point except the sick and disabled who will receive their stipend at St. Mary's and Silver Lake. Colonel Gardner is assisted by an interpreter and clerk.

The citizen Indians have an organization and business committee and those entitled to pay were enrolled last September. After paying that portion of the Indians who are settled in this part of Kansas, Mr. Gardner will proceed to the Kaw agency, Indian Territory, and then to Shawnee, where many Pottawatomies are located. Part of the city of Chicago stands on the land purchased by the Government from the Pottawatomies.

Homoeopaths Elect Officers.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—When the members of the Missouri Institute of Homoeopathy resumed their deliberations at the Lindell Hotel, the first business was the reading of the report of the committee on the president's address. The new constitution and by-laws were adopted and a committee was appointed to take steps toward securing the incorporation of the institution. Several papers were read. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. H. C. Baker, Kansas City; general secretary, A. C. Jones, Holden; provisional secretary, L. C. McElwee, St. Louis; treasurer, W. R. Morgan, St. Louis; board of censors, W. A. Edmunds of St. Louis, A. W. Williamson of Springfield, and W. G. Hall, St. Joseph. It was unanimously decided to hold the next annual meeting at Kansas City.

Kansas Counterfeiters Sentenced.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 24.—Henry Krebs was brought up from Arkansas City by a deputy United States marshal and pleaded guilty to the charge of counterfeiting. He was sentenced to a term of three years' imprisonment. His brother, George Krebs, on Monday was sentenced to a year and a half and another accomplice named Martin was sentenced to three years on the same charge last night.

Boiler Explosion.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., April 23.—At the Etna mills this morning while all the men were working the fuel end of a big boiler collapsed with a deafening roar and in a moment the place was drenched with scorching steam. George Klingensmith, John Welsh and Johnny Murphy were killed. Murphy's body was discovered in the flywheel pit where it had been hurled and ground to a pulp. The injured were: Barney Regan, horribly scalded; L. Shifnock, badly hurt by flying debris and scalded; Lawrence Flynn, scalded; Andy Myers, scalded; Joe Rounds, arm broken and bruised; John Myers, burned.

THE METTMAN MURDER.

The Mystery Apparently Being Solved—The Defendant and Her Partner Telling on Each Other.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 23.—The mystery of the Mettmann murder is dispelled. Conjecture and doubt have been replaced by facts and confession. What promised to baffle the best efforts of trained detectives, has been made clear, and the perpetrators of one of the most atrocious murders and butcheries in the history of Kansas are now known. One is already under the strong hand of the law and the others can not escape.

C. A. Benson, who is thought to be the actual murderer and has absconded, is a married man, his wife and child residing in this city, supporting themselves as best they could without his assistance, his wife occasionally sending him some of her hard-earned savings in response to his begging letters, and when he became aware that Mrs. Rautzahn had betrayed his presence at the Mettmann house on the night preceding the murder he became frightened and angered and determined to throw the blame of the murder upon Mrs. Rautzahn. He wrote a number of letters to his wife, telling her of his intrigue with Mrs. Rautzahn, and claimed that he was married to her under the name of Richard Waldo. He described the time and place and gave the residence as 511 Bluff street, Kansas City, room No. 6. He gave the furniture in the room to his wife, and requested her to come to Kansas City and take possession of it, and gave her the names of parties who would substantiate what he said about Mrs. Rautzahn. Mrs. Benson took the letters she had received and turned them over to the police, and she, in company of Sergeant Murphy, of the police force, went to Kansas City on April 12 to examine room 6 of No. 511 Bluff street.

Upon their arrival there, they found everything mentioned by Benson, together with a quantity of female wearing apparel and a number of love letters written to him by Mrs. Rautzahn. The letters were dated Burlington, Ill., but bore the Leavenworth post mark, and were in the most endearing terms.

The police have letters that passed between Benson and his wife going to show that Mrs. Rautzahn, Mrs. Mettmann's daughter, knows more than she is willing to tell and Mrs. Rautzahn has sworn to the following statement:

MRS. RAUTZAHN'S AFFIDAVIT.

State of Kansas, County of Leavenworth.—as Mary Rautzahn, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the daughter of Theresa Mettmann, who was found murdered on the United States reservation at Fort Leavenworth on the 24th day of March, 1890. That on the 22d day of March, 1890, at ten o'clock p. m., one Charles Benson called at her mother's house and stayed until Sunday morning at one o'clock a. m. That on the Tuesday following, 22d of March, 1890, between nine and ten o'clock p. m., said C. A. Benson came to the house; I went out and met him; he said good evening; I said to him, "Richard, my mother is gone; can you tell me where she is?" He said, "How do I know where your mother is? I am your mother's keeper?" Then he said to me, "Mary, give me that money and don't keep me waiting here." Then I said, "Richard, I can not give you the money, it is not mine." He said, "Where is it; go get it immediately."

I then walked to the house, took the money from a bureau and gave it to him. I don't know the amount; it was very heavy. It was in a white sack and had a calico rag tamped about it. I don't remember how he communicated them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The temperance advocate thinks that the above is in the wrong side up is right side up.—Washington Star.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The young doctor who fell in love at first sight explained it in one word—catarize.—Kearney Enterprise.

MANY mothers would willingly pay a dollar a box for Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers if they could not get it for less. It costs only 25 cents and is sold by druggists.

ALL the world may be a stage, but a good many of the people are merely superna.

FORTY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar-Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

BATH-TUBS are now made of paper—that is, stationary tubs.—Burlington Free Press

ARE as small as homoeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

A MAN short in his accounts does not stay long when found out.—N. O. Picayune.

BROOKS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

MINERS PERISH.

Thirty Miners Imprisoned in a Wyoming Coal Shaft.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 23.—Thirty men are now imprisoned in the Rock Springs coal mine No. 4 which is on fire and it is almost certain that all are dead. The mine was discovered to be on fire at one o'clock yesterday morning, and at nine o'clock when the flames began to spread rapidly the men were ordered to leave the mine. They had hardly begun to issue from the shaft's mouth when an explosion occurred.

A searching party to go to the rescue of the men below had just disappeared when another explosion occurred, followed by three others in rapid succession. Seven of the searchers were injured, one past recovery. A dozen other volunteers descended and brought up six insensible Chinamen, two of whom died in a few minutes. They saw ten other Chinamen lying prostrate.

Smoke began to issue in a large volume from all the entrances, and further attempts to save the men imprisoned below were abandoned. There are still at least thirty men in the mine, mostly Chinese.

Murdered Body Found.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 23.—While looking on the banks of the Cold river for evergreens one day last week Mrs. Lydia B. Smith, of North Shrewsbury, found under some bushes the mutilated and partly decomposed body of a man who had evidently been murdered. There were two gaping wounds in his skull. The body was brought to Rutland and remained in the morgue until yesterday when friends from Poulney identified it by the clothing as Henry D. Lawrence of that town who had been missing since November 25, last. The body was taken to Poulney for interment.

"How far," asked the leading juvenile in the amateur play, "shall I carry this love-scene into the realms of realism?" "What do you mean?" asked the ladies who were acting as stage managers. "Shall I entwine the heroine's waist?" asked the leading juvenile. "Oh, goodness, no!" "But you know I've got a cork arm." "Oh, that's so. Then I think I'd put it round her waist. It will look more life-like."—Buffalo Courier.

Hereditary Blood Poison.

Many of the evils of life are inherited. Parents transmit to their children a state of blood impurity. What a fearful heritage to bequeath an innocent child! Scrofula, skin diseases, erysipelas, sore eyes, ringworm, tetter, eczema, scald head, scabby surfaces, syphilitic symptoms, ulcerative and consumptive tendencies, etc., all of which make life miserable, and the victim a prey to desponding thoughts. It is surely a disgrace that this should be so. It is manifestly the duty of every one to keep their blood pure and their systems in a condition of good health. Nature has given us kindly herbs that will accomplish this if properly used. The best are used with careful selection in that compound known as Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla. There is no phase of blood poisoning this incomparable alternative will relieve. If a sufferer from blood disease, you do yourself great injustice if you fail to try it.—Springfield Express.

The biggest schoolboy in Rhode Island is believed to be William Davis, of Westerly, who is thirteen years old and weighs 287 pounds.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by using Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl street, New York.

EVERY man has his own particular bent, especially the one whose ways are crooked.—Baltimore American.

Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness.

For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

THERE are some circles where it is only the man with the income that can come in.—Binghamton Leader.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. who sends postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

When a barrel is full it generally gets bunged up. And this is the case with a man.—Boston Courier.

FOR strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." I have recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

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THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, April 23.

CATTLE—Shipping steers \$12.50 @ 13.75

Butcher's steers \$10.00 @ 12.00

Native cows \$7.50 @ 9.00

HOGS—Good to choice heavy \$10.00 @ 11.00

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.00 @ 1.10

WHEAT—No. 2 hard \$1.00 @ 1.10

CORN—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

OATS—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

RYE—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

WHEAT—Patents, per sack \$1.00 @ 1.10

Fancy \$1.00 @ 1.10

HAY—Baled \$1.00 @ 1.10

BUTTER—Creamery \$1.00 @ 1.10

CHEESE—Full cream \$1.00 @ 1.10

EGGS—Choice \$1.00 @ 1.10

BACON—Hams \$1.00 @ 1.10

Shoulders \$1.00 @ 1.10

Sides \$1.00 @ 1.10

LARD \$1.00 @ 1.10

POTATOES \$1.00 @ 1.10

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers \$12.50 @ 13.75

Butcher's steers \$10.00 @ 12.00

HOGS—Packing \$10.00 @ 12.00

SHEEP—Fair to choice \$10.00 @ 12.00

FLOUR—Winter wheat \$1.00 @ 1.10

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.00 @ 1.10

WHEAT—No. 2 hard \$1.00 @ 1.10

CORN—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

OATS—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

RYE—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

BUTTER—Creamery \$1.00 @ 1.10

PORK \$1.00 @ 1.10

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers \$12.50 @ 13.75

HOGS—Packing and shipping \$10.00 @ 12.00

SHEEP—Fair to choice \$10.00 @ 12.00

FLOUR—Winter wheat \$1.00 @ 1.10

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.00 @ 1.10

WHEAT—No. 2 hard \$1.00 @ 1.10

CORN—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

OATS—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

RYE—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

BUTTER—Creamery \$1.00 @ 1.10

PORK \$1.00 @ 1.10

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime \$12.50 @ 13.75

HOGS—Good to choice \$10.00 @ 12.00

FLOUR—Good to choice \$1.00 @ 1.10

WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.00 @ 1.10

WHEAT—No. 2 hard \$1.00 @ 1.10

CORN—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

OATS—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

RYE—No. 2 \$1.00 @ 1.10

BUTTER—Creamery \$1.00 @ 1.10

PORK \$1.00 @ 1.10



"I drink this cup to one made up Of loveliness alone— Of her sex, the seeming paragon."

These lines of Pinckney bring before the mental vision a woman of surpassing beauty, challenging admiration and homage. This sentimental tribute was, no doubt, worthily bestowed by the poet, but it is a prosaic fact that large numbers of our fair countrywomen are deficient in personal charms, because they do not try and conquer the disorders peculiar to their sex, and from which so many of them suffer martyrdom. As it is the ambition of every woman to look her best, let the afflicted ones use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and thus recover their health, without which there can be no beauty.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, not a beverage; carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to ferment in the stomach and derange digestion.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus, or womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. It is the only medicine for the cure of all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to females, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case or price (\$1.00) will be promptly refunded. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper and faithfully carried